

Experiment 1: Parametric Curves

CZ2003 Computer Graphics and Visualization

SS3

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1 DEFINING SURFACES PARAMETRICALLY

1.1 Plane Passing Through Three Defined Points

To define the plane parametrically, we can use the following formula: P = P1 + u(P2 - P1) + v(P3 - P1)Therefore, with the 3 points (N, M, 0), (0, M, N), (N, 0, M), we get:

$$x(u, v) = N - Nu = 8 - 8u$$

 $y(u, v) = M + Mv = 10 + 10v$
 $z(u, v) = Nu + Mv = 8u + 10v$
 $u, v \in [0, 1]$

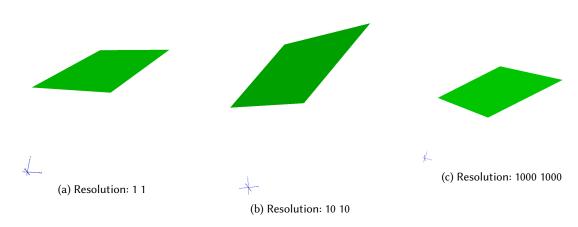


Fig. 1. Plots of the plane defined in "1a.wrl" with differing resolutions

As seen in Fig. 1 above, a sampling resolution of **1** for both u and v is sufficient for drawing the plane as it has no curvature and having a higher resolution would produce the exact same drawing.

1.2 Triangular Polygon with Three Defined Vertices

To define the Triangular Polygon, we use the formula for defining Bilinear Surface Parametrically, and we set two of the points to be the same point, essentially resulting in a Triangular polygon.

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P = P1 + u(P2 - P1) + v(P3 - P1 + u(P4 - P3 - (P2 - P1))) Let P4 = P3, we get: P = P1 + u(P2 - P1) + v(P3 - P1) + uv(P1 - P2) Therefore, with the 3 points (N, M, 0), (0, M, N), (N, 0, M), we get: x(u, v) = N - Nu + Nuv = 8 - 8u + 8uv y(u, v) = M - Mv = 10 - 10v z(u, v) = Nu + Mv - Nuv = 8u + 10v - 8uv u, v \in [0, 1]
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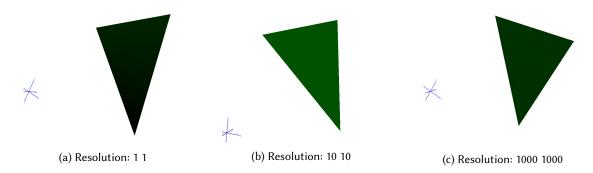


Fig. 2. Plots of the Triangular Polygon defined in "1b.wrl" with differing resolutions

As seen in Fig. 2 above, a sampling resolution of 1 for both u and v is sufficient for drawing the triangular polygon as it has no curvature and having a higher resolution would produce the exact same drawing.